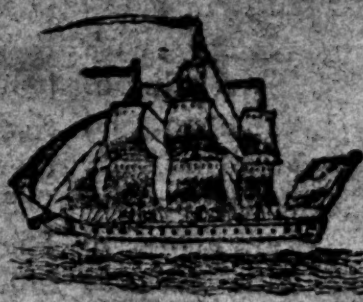


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Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday.
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter- taining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Phineas—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the best in the Union; and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travelers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a black Negro slave, named ELIAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a down surly look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Havana, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expenses.

Isaac Entwisle.

January 10

colt

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Ven- due store,

500 bushels of Turks Island Salt, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

Philip G. Marsteller.

February 4.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue Store, on a credit,

25 hhds. of Sugar.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Feb. 3.

Charitable Marine Lottery.

The Fifteenth Day's Drawing the wheel gained

\$1310

Former gain

15493

Total \$16803

The Sixteenth Day's Drawing takes place this afternoon at three o'clock.

Present price of tickets 8 dollars.

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

February 3.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogheads 1st and 2d quality—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12.

d3w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a considerable part of his time to the study of foreign languages and the manner in which they may be taught with most advantage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*, which, being now considered as a necessary branch of polite education, he flatters himself to meet with sufficient encouragement—and the method of teaching which he means to adopt, (being that of Mr. A. Duff, so generally approved of) added to a strict attention to a clear and proper pronunciation, will enable his pupils to acquire the language in a shorter time, than that which has hitherto been in use—of which a little experience will prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the expenses of house-keeping, and invites there fore those who wish to be instructed to make their applications, the sooner the better, to Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary information.

A. B. He likewise proposes to teach the Spanish and German Languages, should any scholars offer.

January 17.

d

NOTE LOST.

LOST, yesterday morning, on Lawraon and Fowle's wharf, a NOTE signed by JONATHAN SPARROW, for Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, dated "PORTLAND, January 17, 1809," and payable to the subscriber in one year from the date.

The above Note was found by a black man a few moments after it was lost, but his name or residence is not known.—He or whom may be in possession of the same, are requested to return it to us, as it can be of no use to any other person.

Lawraon and Fowle.

January 25—26.

d

NOTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of Talbot and Saunders, have just commenced the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, where they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemakers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or approved notes at short dates.

Elisha Talbot, Peter Saunders.

January 21

P. S. The highest prices given for Hides, Skins and Bark, which will be received at their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two doors above the Washington Tavern, King-street.

S.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, STILLs of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for Ships or Buildings, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make GRATES handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti- ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's advertisement. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or disavow those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

dia.

October 23.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. James Baron's, King-street.

January 3.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Washington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit- ted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommoda- tion of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

TICKETS

FOR SALE AT

R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,

IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2.

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$ 30,000

1 of 20,000

2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 1/2.

December 29

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CI- GARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st

and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE- RIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street

Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson- shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,

and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue- edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks. Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens. Write-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12.

d

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 17.

DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Quincy's speech concluded.]

Again, sir, you talk of going to war against Great-Britain, with, I believe, only one frigate, and five sloops of war in commission! And yet you have not the resolution to meet the expense of the paltry, little navy, which is rotting in the Potomac. Already we have heard it rung on this floor that if we fit out that little navy our treasury will be emptied. If you had ever a serious intention of going to war, would you have frittered down the resources of this nation, in the manner we witness. You go to war, with all the revenue to be derived from commerce annihilated; and possessing no other resource than loans or direct or other internal taxes? YOU! a party that rose into power by declaiming against direct taxes and loans! Do you hope to make the people of this country, much more foreign nations, believe that such is your intention when you have reduced your revenue to such a condition? Mr. G. W. Campbell asked the gentleman, if he could tell how much money there was now in the treasury. Mr. Quincy continued: My memory has not, at present, at command, the precise sum, but perhaps twelve or thirteen millions of dollars charged with the expenses and appropriations for the year. But what is this? Make any material preparation for such a war, as you must wage, if you engage with either of the European powers, and the whole treasury is exhausted. I am not now examining the present state of our finances. But I would address myself to men of sense, and ask them to examine the adequacy of our revenues, in their future product, to the inevitable exigencies of war. Sir, you have no other resources, commerce being gone, than loans, or internal taxes. Great-Britain & France know this fact as well as you—Nothing can be conducted in such a country as ours, without public notoriety. The general resources of our country are as well known in Europe as they are here. But we are about to raise an army of 50,000 volunteers. For what purpose? I have heard gentlemen say "we can invade Canada." But, Sir, does not all the world, as well as you, know that Great-Britain holds as it were, a pledge for Canada? And one sufficient to induce you to refrain from such a project, when you begin seriously to weigh all the consequences of such invasion. I mean that pledge which results from the defenceless state of your sea-port towns. For what purpose would you attack Canada. For territory? No. You have enough of that. Do you want citizen refugees? No. You would be willing to dispense with them.—Do you want plunder? This is the only hope an invasion of Canada can offer you. And is it not very doubtful whether she could not, in one month, destroy more property on your sea-board, than you can acquire by the most successful invasion of that province? Sir, in this state of things, I cannot hear such perpetual outcries about war, without declaring my opinion concerning them.

When I say, sir, that this administration could not be induced into a war, I mean by its own self-motion. War may—I will not assert that it will not come. But such a state, administration do not contemplate, nor are they prepared for it. On the contrary, I do believe that the very tendency of all imbecile measures is to bring on the very event their advisers deprecate. Well did the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) warn you the other day, not to get into war. He told you it was the design of the federalists to lead you into that state, in order that they might get your places. Now I agree with the gentleman, that if, by your measures, you get this country into a war, that you will lose your places. But I do not agree that in such case the federalists would get them. No, sir. The course of affairs, in popular revolutions, proceeds not from bad to better, but from bad to worse. After Condorcet and Brissot came Danton and Robespierre. Well may gentlemen

dread, on account of their places, being involved in war. For let the people once begin to look on the state of the country, with that anxiety, which the actual perception of present danger never fails to awaken; let them realise the exigencies, which that state involves, and compare with them your preparations for it; let them see an army, in which perhaps a full half of your citizens cannot confide; a small navy rendered less by natural decay, and even the few ships we have, not in a state to give battle; our treasury exhausted, as it will soon be, and all the ordinary sources of commercial supply dried away; and they will hurl you from your seats, with as little remorse, with as much indifference, as a mischievous boy, would slight, so many blind and trembling kittens, six to a litter, into a horse pond.—Yes, sir, be assured, that war is the termination of your political power, unless you have the prescience to prepare an effectual force, worthy of this nation, worthy of either adversary you may elect to engage. But, remember, you must rely upon something else than the paltry surplus of your treasury, which, in fact, in one year will not exist; upon something else than loans or direct taxes.

This bill, I consider as a continuation of the same deception as to the motive, as that which operated in the passage of the original embargo law. If we pass it, I fear, we shall, again, be instrumental, in deceiving this people. The effect of this bill, whatever may be its avowed design, is calculated to soothe the people impatient, under the embargo, until the spring elections are passed, and until the first session of the state legislatures are finished. By a new session of the next Congress, in May, the people are to be led to hope that next May will bring them relief. But let the embargo be kept on until May, and as the honorable gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Macon) told you, very ingeniously, it will then be found necessary to keep it on until September; and perhaps for another year. This is the key-stone of the whole policy of this bill, as I apprehend. If it be your real intention to raise this embargo after May, why do you not adopt a provision similar to that proposed the other day by the gentleman from Conn. (Mr. Sturges) and annex it to this bill? Why not limit the continuance of the embargo law until next June? And thereby leave the new Congress free relative to this measure from the power of the executive. Give the people a pledge that the embargo shall be removed at a limited time. At least, put it into the power of your successors, by refusing to re-enact the law to control the executive's will. This pledge the people have a right to claim, if it be your real purpose to abandon the measure after May. If however, this be not your policy, avow your intentions. Tell the people at once, that it is a power of coercion, in which you mean to persevere, until it has effected its object. Show them the reasons on which you rely that it will be successful. Perhaps they will consent to endure it. But with the present state of things they cannot, they ought not to be satisfied. At least get back, by limiting the present law, your commercial power, which you have absolutely surrendered to the President and twelve men. Permit your successors to be as independent of the executive, in continuing this system, as you were when you consented to adopt it.

The only consistent advocates of the embargo system are such gentlemen as those from North and South Carolina (Messrs. Macon and D. R. Williams) and they are opposed to this bill. They tell you that this is an effectual weapon against Great Britain, and believing this, as they do, they say truly that a session in May will evidence timidity and defeat the effect of the weapon. You ought to take one or the other ground decidedly. Either you will still confide in its efficacy, or you begin to doubt of it. If the former show your confidence to be rational, and leave the weapon to have its full operation not unnerved by the hope of a May session. If the latter, either repeal it instantly or give the people an assurance that it will be done in May. The course you are pursuing has no other tendency than to excite suspicions, to agitate and embarrass.

I ask gentlemen to consider what will be their situation in May. Will you be in a better condition to go to war then, than you are now? No. You will be in a worse. You will be more embarrassed—you will have a less revenue. You will have more discontent. Your efficient force will not be materially greater. Will you have more encouragement then to strike at the Canada than exists at present; and what other point of attack have you on Great-Britain? Will you be a whit more inclined in May or June to remove the embargo than you are at this moment? No. It will be stepping back then just as it is now. That

dreadful thought will be, I fear, sufficient to induce then as now adherence to the measure six months longer. And after a bundance of war speeches, Congress will rise and leave that measure bending down the people until next December.

Sir, these are the general reasons which I have to urge against the adoption of this bill. In what I have said my only view has been to exhibit to this House and nation the real motives which as I apprehend caused the original imposition of the embargo, and which still operate in support of this bill.—I do not believe that it is the intention of a majority of this House, at present, to continue this system after May. But I do believe that it is the intention of administration. My design has been to recal the recollection of gentlemen to the difference between the arguments now urged for its continuance, and the official reasons at first given for its adoption. And I would warn them that if they mean to gain credit with the people for the intention of repealing the embargo in May, they will not obtain it, if they leave the next congress at the mercy of the executive, by rising without affixing some limitation to it.

(Debate to be continued.)

MINUTES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Simon Snyder, governor of Pennsylvania, accompanied by a return of members elected in that state, to serve in the next congress. Laid on the table.

Messrs. Nelson and Goldsborough respectively obtained leave of absence, the former for ten days, the latter for two weeks.

Mr. Vanduyke said he was instructed by the legislature of Delaware to use his exertions to procure the erection of certain fortifications, on the river Delaware in that state. As a bill on the subject had already passed the house, and if these appropriations had not entered the views of the secretary at war, a specific appropriation would be necessary. He therefore offered a resolution directing the secretary at war to enquire into the expediency of erecting such fortifications, and the sum necessary to be appropriated for that purpose. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Blount, D. R. Williams and Macon; and supported by Messrs. Picken, Lyon and the mover. Lost, only 23 rising in favor of it.

Mr. Lyon moved for the printing of the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Thomas Paine; carried. Mr. L. said Tom Paine was the most meritorious man now living.

Mr. Randolph rose in his place, for the purpose, he said, of making a motion which he had expected to have come before this time, from some other quarter. As it had not yet been made, he could not longer consent to neglect what he considered to be his duty, merely from the hope that the measure might be more zealously and ably supported by others at a future time.

It would not be new to the house that rumours had gone abroad relative to the misapplication of public money. One of the highest duties of that house was to regulate and continue the disbursement of national treasure, and they ought not by negligence or inattention to lose that controul.

At the first session of the seventh congress, (a period to which he delighted to recur, as it was the era of many salutary reforms in the conduct of our officers) a law was passed for fixing the military peace establishment of the U. S. The 4th section of that act fixed the pay of the officers and privates of the army. [Mr. R. here read the 4th section, which, among other things, establishes the pay of the brigadier general, so long as he should continue to be commander in chief, at 225 dollars per month, which should be in lieu of rations, forage, and all other perquisites which he had been in the habit of drawing, except the stationary necessary for the use of his department.] Nothing Mr. R. continued could be more explicit than this statute, yet it had been said, but with what truth remained for them to investigate, that advances beyond this allowance had been made by the war department to the brigadier general. There was not a single department of the government, not an individual in it, concerning whom he would receive charges of such a nature with more diffidence than the sec'y of war. He had been so long acquainted with the economy and regularity of that gentleman, he so well knew his care and diligence in the expenditures of his department, to keep them within the appropriations made for it, that he could not lightly credit any rumour to his injury on that point. But that consideration rendered his claims to an investigation only the stronger. Both the officer implicated, and the nation were interested in the result of the resolution which he would then lay before the house.

Mr. R. then offered the following resolution, which was carried by nearly an unanimous vote: "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any advances of money have been made to the commander in chief, by the department of war, contrary to law; and if any, to what amount."

The order of the day on the resolutions repealing the embargo, was called for. The Troup moved for its indefinite postponement. The question was taken by yeas and noes, and lost—ayes 93, noes 29.

YEAS—Messrs. W. Alston, jun. Blount, Bassett, Bibb, Blount, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Clopton, Dawson, Deane, Francis, Holland, J. C. Jackson, Kirkpatrick, Macon, John Morrow, Porter, Say, Smith, Taylor, Troup, Wharton, Williams, D. R. Williams, A. Wilson, & Wilson—29.

NAYS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, Barker, Blake, jun. Boyd, Borie, Brown, Burwell, Champion, Chittenden, Connelley, Culpepper, Cutts, Davenport, jun. Deane, Durell, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Gardner, Carnett, Gholdson, jun. Goodrich, Green, Harris, Heister, Helmes, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Isley, J. S. Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kelly, Key, Lambert, Lewis, jun. Livingston, Lloyd, Love, Lyon, Marion, Macon, McCree, Milnor, D. Montgomery, jun. J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mosley, Mumford, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Picken, jun. Pugh, Quincy, Randolph, Rea, (Penn.) Rhea (Tenn.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Rowan, Russell, Sawyer, Sloan, Smelt, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, Smith, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Swann, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Troup, Upham, Van Alen, Van Cortlandt, Vanduyke, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Wilcox and N. Wilson—93.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the resolution.

Mr. Mosely spoke a few minutes in support of an immediate repeal of the embargo, but against the issuing of letters of marque.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with the fourth of march, and carried—ayes 70.

After a speech from Mr. Randolph of about two hours, in which he advocated an immediate repeal of the embargo and allowing merchantmen to arm for defence alone, the question was taken on the first member of the resolution as amended, and carried, ayes 76.

[This part of the resolution relates merely to the removal of the embargo laws.]

The question when returned on the second member, which goes to authorise issuing of letters of marque and reprisal.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the authorising letters of marque, and to insert in the room thereof, a provision granting to vessels owned wholly by American citizens the privilege of arming to defend themselves from French or English cruizers under the orders and decrees.

Mr. Key after observing the importance of the questions involved by these propositions, moved that the committee should report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

The committee had leave granted; and then the house adjourned.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

What is Constitutional Resistance?

The American asks, with earnestness, what is meant by "constitutional resistance," if it mean not by appealing to the judiciary? We will not refer for the answer to Mr. Gallatin, whose mode is exploded. Nor will we answer that editor by referring to the *forcing law*, which extinguishes in terms the judicial remedy, and substitutes the STAR CHAMBER of the Treasury Department. Nor shall we refer him to federal ideas upon the subject, because they were condemned, as not partaking enough of that relish, which legalized and recommended many modes of acting, which contributed to confuse public affairs.

We will, however, pass to Virginia, whose legislature the present heads of our government matured their schemes of operating upon their predecessors. We will give the enquirer for the meaning of these terms, the solution of Giles, Taylor and Madison. If it do not satisfy us, we hope it may, at least, silence their admirers.

On the 21st December, 1798, the Virginia legislature ordered to be transmitted to the concurrence of the other states, resolutions, condemning as unconstitutional several laws of the general government, for breaching seditious and inflammatory doctrines; aiming to organize and consolidate an opposition, which would over-awe and embarrass the domestic administration of the general government, and defeat its efforts

to bring to an honorable conclusion their actually raging with France. Let us listen to the doctrines.

Resol. 3d. "The powers of government, as resulting from the constitution, are parties, to which the states are parties, and which the states are authorized to validly, than they are authorized to grant enumerated, in that case a deliberate, palpable and exercise of other powers, the states parties thereto, are bound to for maintaining within their rights, the authorities, rights and pertaining to them."

Does his exposition satisfy? If it does not, we will try further, by quoting another little way of showing that the day were so far sincere and to bring the then condition of the case which called for by the states against the general.

The fifth resolution declares Congress "to be palpable and a violation of the constitution." follows on the principles of the constitution, that the states were the interpose in those cases, which plain emanations from the But the labors of these worth of confusion; these republican extremely attached to the constitution we welfare of their country; declined to support it in the not stop here. As before their disorganizing resolutions for the approbation of the state, shall publish on another day of the Legislatures they were, and by some treated with indignity. In short their report such as had been hoped. T were afterwards referred by the of Virginia to a committee, of Madison was one and general to be that one, who drafted the This the committee presented to a large pamphlet, and in it justified the resolutions, "referring to them, as true constitutional." An edition of this published at Philadelphia disseminating even there, the anti-federal doctrines it rec in the language of an able and now, no more, it appeared work of an ingenious mind and endeavoring to persuade others that it believes not itself."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan.

TOWN-MEETING

WE congratulate the REAL American Independence, Union, and throughout the U. S. result of the town meeting held. The assemblage of citizens was unexampled. The proceedings were conducted with the order, and terminated satisfactorily and expectations of every

When the business had been of hearty, patriotic cheering their worthy and brother sailor," commodore accordingly, he was mounted shoulders, and accompanied by procession, they thus moved to the Coffee House, amidst rations.

From the balcony of the Commodore, in a short speech his high sense of the honor on him; and after giving the United States, with a hearty cheers, recommending to disperse. We subject of the proceedings.

Public Meeting of the County.

JANUARY A numerous body of the County and County of Philadelphia, in the State House Yard, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of their call upon the for the approbation of the "Enforcing Act." Commodore THOMAS T. Symer, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted: Whereas it is the Constitution of the people, peaceably to assemble for the common good, and to give their opinions with regard to government. And where of this meeting, the United States, in which national

following resolution nearly as above. That a committee be appointed to make any amendments to the constitution of war, if any, to what a resolution is called for. Mr. indefinite postponement taken by ayes and noes 29.

Alston, jun. Bard, Butler, Calhoun, Deans, Franklin, Kirkpatrick, Ma- rier, Gay, Saver, Wharton, White, Wilson, & Wm

J. Alston, Bacon, yd, Boyle, Brown, Chittenden, Cook, import, jun. Desha, dley, Fisk, Gard- jun. Goodwyn, r, Helmes, Hoge, mphreys, Isley, R. nces, Kelly, Kenan, jun. Livermore, Marion, Masters, Montgomery, jun. Moore, T. Moore, Blumford, New- las, Pickin, jun. ph, Rea, (Penn.) rds, M. Richards, L. Sawyer, Shaw, Smith, J. Smith, S. r, Sturges, Swart, Thompson, Trigg, an Cortlandt, Van- lensselaer, Wilbour

into committee of ion.

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aken on filling the march, and carried

Mr. Randolph of ach he advocated an embargo and allow- a for defence alone, on the first member ended, and carried;

tion relates mere- embargo laws.]

occurred on the se- es to authorize issy- and reprisal.

l to strike out the argue, and to insert rovision granting to American citizens g to defend them- English cruisers un- ees.

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AMERICAN.

al Resistance?

with earnestness, nstitutional resist- ap- pealing to the ot refer for the na- whose mode is ex- answer that editor ing law, which ex- udicial remedy, and AMBER of the Tre- shall we refer him he subject, because as not partaking which legalized and les of acting, which ublic affairs.

ss to Virginia, in- sent heads of our ir schemes of oper- cessors. We will meaning of these Giles, Taylor and satisfy us, we hope r, 1798, the Virgi- be transmitted for ther states, certain as unconstitutional al government inflammatory doc- ze and consolidate d over-awe and administration of and defeat its effort

to bring to an honorable conclusion a WAR then actually raging with France.

Let us listen to the doctrines of these pa- triots, for a moment—

Resol. 3d. "The powers of the federal government, as resulting from the compact to which the states are parties, are no fur- ther valid, than they are authorised by the grants enumerated in that compact; that exercise of other powers, the STATES, who are parties thereto, are bound to INTERPOSE, for maintaining within their respective li- mits, the authorities, rights and liberties ap- pertaining to them."

Does this exposition satisfy our demo- crats? If it does not, we will enforce it a little further, by quoting another resolution, by way of showing that the demagogues of the day were so far sincere and earnest, as to bring the then condition of their coun- try into the case which called for resistance by the states against the general govern- ment.

The first resolution declares two acts of Congress "to be palpable and alarming in- fringements of the constitution." Hence it follows on the principles of these demo- gagues, that the states were then bound to interpose in those cases, which were in re- gular plain emanations from the constitution.

But the labors of these worthy artificers of confusion; these republican citizens so extremely attached to the constitution and the welfare of their country; so devoutly inclined to support it in the raging war; did not stop here. As before observed, their disorganizing resolutions were sent out for the approbation of the states, accom- panied by an inflammatory address, which we shall publish on another day. By ma- ny of the Legislatures they were disapprov- ed, and by some treated with contempt and indignity. In short their reception was not such as had been hoped. The answers were afterwards referred by the Legislature of Virginia to a committee, of whom Mr. Madison was one and generally admitted to be that one, who drafted the report.— This committee presented to the House in a large pamphlet, and in it they revised and justified the resolutions, "solemnly ad- hering to them, as true constitutional and salutary." An edition of this pamphlet was published at Philadelphia by way of disseminating even there, the pernicious and anti-federal doctrines it recommended. In the language of an able and learned writ- ter, now no more, it appeared to be "the work of an ingenious mind uncandidly en- deavoring to persuade others to believe what it believes not itself."

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

TOWN-MEETING.

WE congratulate the REAL FRIENDS of American Independence, Union and Com- merce, throughout the U. States, on the result of the town meeting held this morn- ing. The assemblage of citizens, on this occasion, was unexampled. The proceed- ings were conducted with the greatest or- der; and terminated satisfactorily to the wishes and expectations of every Ameri- can.

When the business had been closed, a number of hearty, patriotic tars, insisted on chairing their worthy and distinguished "brother sailor," commodore TRUXTON. Accordingly, he was mounted on their shoulders, and accompanied by an immense procession, they thus moved to the Mer- chants' Coffee House, amidst reiterated ac- clamations.

From the balcony of the Coffee-House, the Commodore, in a short address, ex- pressed his high sense of the honor confer- red on him; and after giving the commerce of the United States, with "three times three" hearty cheers, recommended the meeting to disperse. We subjoin the official report of the proceedings.

Public Meeting of the City and County.

JANUARY 31, 1809.

A numerous body of the Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, assem- bled in the State House Yard, in conse- quence of their call upon them to express their approbation of the EMBARGO, and of the "Enforcing Act."

Commodore THOMAS TRUXTON, was unanimously called to the chair, and George Clymer, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were proposed to the meeting and adopted:

Whereas it is the Constitutional right of the people, peaceably to assemble together for the common good, and freely and un- censoredly to offer their advice, and express their opinions with regard to the measures of government. And whereas in the opi- nion of this meeting, the United States are now placed in a most critical and calamitous condition, in which national independence

is endangered from abroad, and union and liberty are menaced at home, in which com- merce is suspended, many of the usual pur- suits of industry impeded, and the people thrown from high prosperity into great dis- tress and privation.

In order, therefore, to make known our sentiments to our rulers and our country,

Resolved, That the union of the states formed by the wisdom which planned, and consecrated by the sacrifices of those who achieved our independence, is endeared to us by every affection and remembrance which is gratifying to us as men, and by every interest and duty which we hold sacred as citizens: and that viewing it as the main pillar of national independence, individual happiness, and public security, we will steadily support it against all attacks, whatever may be the errors of the administration, and however severe the pressure which these er- rors may have occasioned.

Resolved, That we view with deep and unaffected concern the artifices and publica- tions which are daily used and resorted to, in order to disseminate unfounded suspi- cions and alarms, and to encourage the belief, that there is among those opposed to any of the measures of the present administration a spirit of disaffection to the union and in- dependence of these states. In the opinion of this meeting, all such publications and artifices, particularly, when sanctioned by men of high station and authority, have a direct and necessary tendency to increase the reliance of foreign nations in our inter- nal divisions; to embitter the animosities of party, and by spreading the influence of ter- ror and hatred, to disable the citizens from making a just and constitutional opposition to the unwise and destructive measures of government.

Resolved, That we deem a longer conti- nuance of the laws imposing the embargo as unjust, oppressive and impolitic. In our opinion, experience fully demonstrates, that the embargo, as a measure of coercion, is weak, inefficient and useless; and while a great and profitable trade may be carried on, notwithstanding the orders and decrees of the belligerent powers of Europe, it is dis- honorable to abandon rights to the ocean, which form an essential part of our national character and independence.

Resolved, That we consider the act of congress, commonly called "the enforcing law," to be a direct invasion of the estab- lished principles of civil liberty, and of the express provisions of the constitution; as arbitrary, and severe to a degree unneces- sary, even to accomplish the objects for which the law is professed to have been enacted, as creating an enormous and dangerous aug- mentation of executive influence and pow- er, and as unnecessarily exposing the citi- zen to the miseries of civil discord, and military execution. That the ninth section of the act which authorises a ministerial officer, without process of law, to seize goods at his discretion under a pretence that there is reason to believe they are intended for exportation, or apparently on the way to the territories of a foreign power, is in our opinion a breach of the 4th article of the amendments to the constitu- tion, which provides that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and of the fifth article of the amendments which declares, that no man "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, but by due process of law." That the 9th section is contrary to the true spirit of the constitu- tion, inasmuch as it vests in the president a legislative authority, by giving to his in- structions, in certain cases the force of law. And that the 11th section of the act, vi- olates a political and civil right, more sacred than any constitution, in authorising the military to fire upon the people, without the sanction or interposition of the civil au- thority. The principle contained in this section might if much further extended, with competent force, convert our govern- ment into an absolute despotism.

Resolved, That we are coolly and inflex- ibly determined to support the rights and liberties which have been bequeathed to us by our ancestors, or acquired by our own exertions, and that in maintaining this de- termination, we shall neither be shaken by the menaces of faction, nor influenced by the authority of power. But it is our ear- nest advice to our fellow citizens every where to avoid and discourage violations of the embargo laws. While the elective fran- chise remains pure and unimpaired, there must finally be a remedy for every griev- ance—and if, before this remedy can be ap- plied, military force should be resorted to, the laws and independent tribunals of our country may yet afford redress.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to congress, in confor- mity with the foregoing resolutions, to ob- tain the signatures of our fellow-citizens

thereto, and to transmit the same to con- gress.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry into effect the last resolution: Thomas Truxton, Thomas Fitz- simons, George Clymer, Timothy Paxson, Joshua Humphreys, Robert Wain, Benjamin R. Morgan, James Mahor, and Charles W. Hare.

THOMAS TRUXTON, Chairman.
GEORGE CLYMER, Sec'y.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Superfine Flour \$6 per barrel.

The ships *Pacific* and *Mentor* are now ready and only wait the orders of government.— There is a report, that the Hon. John Quincy Adams expects to return from Washington in a few days, and embark in the *Pacific* for England! Mr. Adams's sudden departure from home, was not known to his friends.— The call must have been pressing.

New-York Gazette.

Advices from Petersburg, Russia, state, M. Dashkov, named Consul to the United States, had sailed for some port on the con- tinent, to embark for this country.

A letter from Havanna, dated in January quotes Vin de Bordeaux at one hundred dollars per barrel, and flour at 28 to 30 dol- lars.

One thing is necessary to satisfy the pub- lic that the sending out the dispatch vessels at this time, proceeds from an honest desire to settle our affairs abroad. And that is to couple with the offer to raise the embargo as to Great Britain, a further offer to place her on the same footing with France, by re- pealing the Non-Importation Law and re- scinding the hostile proclamation, on suit- able conditions. If they will do this, and Great Britain should refuse, I shall then be ready to hold a different language respect- ing her from what I can in conscience do at present. If the administration will do this, the public ought then to think them sincere, but not otherwise.

(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Communicated for the Philadelphia Gazette.]

HAVANNA, January 8.

"At last it has been decided by this go- vernment, that this port shall remain open as formerly to neutrals. This measure has been violently opposed by a certain class of the inhabitants, who have endeavored to ex- clude neutrals, and even their ally, from a participation of the trade of this country.

"The productions of Spain and England, will, we have every reason to believe be brought here now in abundance in vessels belonging to those nations; which will of course, in a great measure deter neutrals from adventuring in any other than the ar- ticles of their own produce and manufac- tures, or such as cannot be obtained with facility by England and Spain.

"Our market continues favorable for most articles of American produce; also those of France, and particularly of Russia and Germany.

"Sugar from 6 and 10 to 8 and 12 bits per C. Coffee \$15."

Legislature of Virginia.

SATURDAY, January 28.

A communication from the senate by their clerk.

The senate have passed the bill "to a- mend the act, entitled an act, to incorporate a company for establishing a turnpike road from the intersection of Duke street, in the town of Alexandria, with the west line of the district of Columbia, to the ford of Little river, where the turnpike road now crosses it."

Mr. Terby from the committee appointed on that subject, made the following re- port:

The committee appointed by the house of delegates to take into consideration a com- munication from the governor, relating to the defence of the eastern part of this state, have, according to order, examined the sub- ject to them referred, and have agreed to the following resolution:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the representatives of this state in con- gress, be requested, and the senators instruc- ted to use all proper means to induce the fe- deral government to erect and establish all necessary fortifications on the eastern part of this state, and particularly to build a fort on Craney island, in Elizabeth River.

The said resolution being read a second time was agreed to by the house.

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 3 pound loaf to be sold for	34
4 pound loaf	17
2 pound loaf	9
1 pound loaf	4½

JAMES HARRISS,

Clerk of the Market.

February 6.

The next Dancing Assem- bly will be held at Mr. Caton's Hotel, on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

February 6.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.

LIBRARIAN.

February 6.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Gain of the wheel on the sixteenth days drawing, \$754
Former gain, 16803

Total gain, 17,557

The seventeenth days drawing takes place this afternoon at three o'clock, when the first drawn blank will be entitled to 400 dollars.

A few Tickets at Eight Dollars Fifty Cents, for sale by

Robert Gray.

February 6.

Black River Lottery.

NO. 2.

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDERSON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
11	500	5,500
40	200	8,000
100	100	10,000
150	50	7,500
400	20	8,000
10,300	10	103,000

11,014 Prizes. 231,000
21,986 Blanks.

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is en- titled to \$1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day, until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as a- bove examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets \$ 8 50."

R. GRAY.

Feb 6.

The Committee of Coun- cil appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday, during the inclement sea- son, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the commit- tee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,

Committee of Council.

January 21.

PRINTING in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith
complainant,
vs.
Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased.
defendants.
In Chancery.

The said defendants, **Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewellin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith**, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Hartney, complainant,
vs.
William Hambley John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch,
defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendants **John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton**, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said **John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton** are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, **John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton** do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, **William Hambley and Richard Veitch**, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, **John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton**, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m.

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

James Patton, complainant,
vs.
Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins,
defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendants **Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co.** not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants **Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co.** are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants **Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co.** do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant **John Hopkins**, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, **Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co.** until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.
Test,
G. DENEALE, C. C.
January 25. law2m.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels.

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, complainant,
vs.
Tristram Butler & Job Palmer,
mer, defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendant **Tristram Butler** not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant **Tristram Butler** is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant **Tristram Butler**, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant **Job Palmer**, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant **Tristram Butler**, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

Dennis M. Johnson, complainant,
vs.
Theophilus Harris & Joseph Marle,
defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendant, **Theophilus Harris**, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant **Theophilus Harris** is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant **Theophilus Harris** do appear here on the first day of July term next & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, **Joseph Marle**, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, **Theophilus Harris**, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia, to wit,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough, complainants,
vs.
Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff,
defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendants, **Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased**, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said **Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett**, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants, **Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett**, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, **Brown and Joliff**, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants **Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett**, as administrators of **Timothy Cox, deceased**, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.

Apply to the Printer.
February 2. eo

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie,
complainants,
vs.
William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company,
defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendant, **William Lees**, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant **William Lees** is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant **Wm. Lees** do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants **Robt. T. Hooe & Co.** do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant **Wm. Lees**, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville,
trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, complainants,
vs.
William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller,
defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendant, **Wm. S. Gant**, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant **William S. Gant** is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant **William S. Gant** do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, **Philip G. Marsteller**, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, **William S. Gant**, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie,
complainants,
vs.
William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay,
defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendant, **William Lees** not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant **William Lees**, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant **Wm. Lees**, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant **Oliver P. Finlay**, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant **William Lees**, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
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February 2. eo

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